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Instructions for use

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *PUTO* FROM SAGHALIEN (*COCCIDAE*, *HOMOPTERA*)

By

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Puto kônoi n. sp.

(Adult female) Body very broad. Eyes prominently protruding, longer than wide, nearly as long as the basal antennal segment, rounded apically. Antennae long, slender, dark in specimens treated with potash, 9-segmented, with many long fine setae; the 1st segment as long as wide; the 2nd a little widened towards the base, about 1.3 times as long as wide, with about 12 setae which are slightly shorter than the segment; the 3rd about thrice as long as wide; the 5th about twice as long as wide; the 6th slightly narrowed towards the base, with about 10 setae, which are longer than the width of the segment; the 7th-9th a little narrowed basally; the 9th about 2.8 times as long as wide, not constricted distally, with 3 stouter setae; proportions of the segments being in the ratio of I—20, II—20, III—28, IV—18, V—20, VI—18, VII—18, VIII—18, IX—28. Mentum 2-segmented, with 3 pairs of long setae near the base; the basal segment with a pair of long setae; the distal much longer than the basal, much longer than wide, narrowed towards the apex, pointed apically, with many long fine setae; rostral loop not reaching the middle coxae. Spiracles wider at the apex than at the base, stout; dermal pores not crowded near them. Dorsal ostioles distinctly sclerotised on the margin, lacking setae on the lips, but with some minute triangular pores very loosely scattered on the lips. Legs dark in specimens treated with potash, with many long fine setae; coxae rather long, without pores; hind femora about 4 times as long as wide, somewhat shorter than the tibiae, with many setae, which are mostly in 3 rows and shorter than the width of femora; hind tibiae about 2.6 times as long as the tarsi, with 2 conical spurs at the apex, and many setae, which are as long as the width of tibiae and mostly in about 4 rows; tarsi with many long setae, tarsal digitules not knobbed; claws with a distinct denticle and long fine digitules which are a little capitate. Anal ring with 6 long setae,

which are much larger than the apical setae of anal lobes. Anal lobes not protruding, with a very large sclerotised area, on which a cerarius and an apical group of setae are located and over which many triangular pores are loosely scattered; the group of setae consisting of a long seta and about 4 a little shorter ones; Cerarii sclerotised, defined, a little protruding, 38 or 40 in number in all, with many triangular pores loosely and evenly scattered over the whole surface, and many conical spines, which are subequal in size, sharply pointed, somewhat constricted basally and somewhat lanceolate; auxiliary setae wanting; the last cerarii very large, with 15 spines, the sclerotised area extending to the apex of anal lobe and apical setae located on the posterior part of it; the penultimate cerarii with 12 or 13 spines, larger than other abdominal cerarii, but much smaller than the last ones; the preceding 15 pairs of cerarii subequal in size, usually with 13-15 spines and 15-18 pores; cerarii laterad of the antennae larger, with about 21 spines; 2 pairs on the head with 5-12 spines; very small accessory cerarii with 2 or 3 spines and 3 or 4 pores also present between some of the above mentioned usual ones on the basal part of abdomen and on the thorax (about 4 on each side); the triangular pores on the cerarii a little larger than other dermal similar pores. Dorsum with narrow transverse somewhat sclerotised parts at the joints of body segments, which are about 4 at each joint. Many triangular pores rather sparsely scattered over the body, slightly larger and much more crowded (about 12 per space 0.092 mm. square) along the margin; many tubular ducts on the venter except on the anterior part, which are about thrice as long as wide and with no plates at the apex; many circular pores scattered sparsely on the venter, which are a little larger in diameter than the tubular ducts (the circular pores near the genital opening can not be examined in detail in my specimens). Dorsal setae very small, conical, sharply pointed and thin apically, slender, not numerous some in small transverse groups with a few triangular pores, the basal scleroites of the setae nearly as large as the triangular pores. Ventral setae long, fine, curved, variable in length.

Body 3 mm., antenna 0.9 mm. long, 0.046 mm. wide on 3rd and last segments, hind femur 0.45 mm. long, 0.11 mm. wide at middle, hind tibia 0.53 mm. long, 0.06 mm. wide at middle, hind tarsus 0.2 mm. long, mentum 0.18 mm. long, anterior dorsal ostiole 0.12 mm. wide, posterior dorsal ostiole 0.138 mm. wide, sclerotised part of last cerarius 0.115 mm. wide, cerarian spine (moderate) 0.032 mm., tubular duct 0.019 mm. long, anal ring seta 0.25 mm., apical seta of anal lobe 0.15 mm., dorsal spine-like seta including base 0.014 mm., longer ventral seta 0.092 mm.

Host plant—*Abies mariesii*, attacking the stem.

A few specimens were taken by Dr. H. KÔNO at Fure, S. Saghalien, on Sept. 8, 1940.

This species is characterised by possessing many sclerotised cerarii, some small accessory cerarii and many pointed lanceolate cerarian spines. Resembles *Puto trinidadensis* LAING, but differs in the last antennal segment being the longest, the dorsal setae not numerous, the cerarii more in number and in the prominent dorsal ostioles. Apparently different from related Coccids described by KIRITSCHENKO and BORCHSENIUS from Russia. Different also from the unsatisfactory descriptions of *Phenacoccus piceae* Löw (Wien. Ent. Zeit. II, 1883, p. 267; MARCHAL, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 1908, p. 243) in the 2nd antennal segment shorter than the 3rd and 9th, the tarsi shorter than half the length of tibiae, the larger body, the dorsum without tubular ducts, etc.

The type specimens in the author's collection.

A BRACONID PARASITE OF *ANTHERAEA PERYNİ* GUÉRIN IN MANCHOUKUO*

By

CHIHISA WATANABE

(渡邊千尚)

Apanteles dictyoplocae WATANABE

Apanteles dictyoplocae WATANABE, Ins. Mats., XV, p. 51, ♀ ♂ (1940).

This species is new to Manchoukuo. The new series agrees well enough with the type series which is described from Japan.

Host: *Antheraea peryni* GUÉRIN.

I have received from Mr. S. IKEUCHI, of the Manchoukuo Agricultural Experiment Station, Anto, a series of 15 females and one male bred from larvae (the 2nd or 3rd instar) of *Antheraea peryni* GUÉRIN at Anto. Furthermore, this species has been recognized as a parasite of *Dictyoploca japonica* BÜTLER in Japan.

Habitat: Manchoukuo (Anto, 15 ♀ ♀, 1 ♂, VI, 1940, S. IKEUCHI leg.).

General Distribution: Japan; Manchoukuo.

*WATANABE: Contributions to the Knowledge of the Braconid Fauna of Manchoukuo, III.